

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Eight men attacked the jail at New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday night, gagged and bound him; then attempted to gain the interior of the jail, but the assistant jailer fired on them and called the police, the ruffians fleeing. It is suspected that they desired to release a bank robber incarcerated there. The Brooklyn Aldermen have had \$10,000 for the use of the Board of Health against the small-pox. The disease has spread to East New York. Henry T. Tuckerman, the well-known scholar, poet, and essayist, died in New York on Sunday. Four men, while walking on a railroad track near Millburn, N. J., on Saturday, were struck by a locomotive and three of them instantly killed. Two hundred feet of the roof of the iron depot of the Rensselaer railroad, at Saratoga, N. Y., was crushed by the weight of snow on Monday afternoon. Nobody hurt. A Port Jervis, N. Y., dispatch states that there are 20 miles of freight cars blocked at that place for want of motive power, owing to the mismanagement of the Erie railway.

At Liberty, N. J., Wm. Beust was burned to death while attempting to rescue his child from a burning house. Olive Logan was married in New York, on Tuesday, to Wirt Sykes, by Rev. Robert Collyer.

The New York Times says that the Grand Jury will indict a leading Judge of that city for fraudulently receiving money. Hon. Samuel H. Dale, Mayor of the city of Bangor, Me., died suddenly on Sunday of apoplexy. The promised Congressional investigation into the general order of business in New York city excites much interest among importers. Startling exhibits of fraud and extortion are expected. The mail train going East, on the Pittsburgh and Connellville road, ran on a broken rail, one mile east of West Newton, on Wednesday. The train was thrown from the track, pitching the express car into the river, and injuring the messenger seriously; fifteen others were wounded, two seriously. A dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., says the Board of Arbitration of the Lehigh region have unanimously agreed to continue the rate of miners' wages as paid in the year 1871 for the year 1872.

A destructive fire occurred at Pleasantville, Pa., on Thursday. All the hotels and the greater portion of the business part of the town was destroyed. About forty families are homeless. Frederick Sneldecker has been arrested at New York for placing on the market about \$10,000 in counterfeit bonds of Allentown, Pa. The Engine and Machine Works of Hugh H. Bole & Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa., were totally burned on Thursday evening. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, at New York on Friday, delivered a decision in favor of the executors of D. W. Goodman, of Alabama, against the New York Life Insurance Company. The company refused to pay a policy of \$5,000, on the ground that several payments of premium were due. The claimants contended that the company, by withdrawing agencies from Alabama during the war, prevented Goodman paying the premiums. Judge Blatchford decreed for the claimants with costs, the company to be credited for the unpaid annual payments. Fires on the 22d: Whiting works of John Pettit & Co., Philadelphia; loss, \$25,000. Residence of Henry B. Kirg, of Morrisania, N. Y.; loss, \$32,000; insured for \$21,500. "Squire Sisson's house near Cincinnati, Ohio, destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss, \$15,000; insured, \$12,000. Michael Garvey, a farmer living near Bloomington, Ill., was run over and killed at the depot of the Chicago and Alton road, in that city, on Saturday night.

The West.

At a meeting of the Chicago Common Council on Monday, a committee of five was appointed to investigate numerous charges against Aldermen and city officials of bargain and sale in the matter of appointments to office, the award for city printing, etc. The Swansea Smelting and Refining Works at Chicago were destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss, \$15,000; insured, \$12,000. Michael Garvey, a farmer living near Bloomington, Ill., was run over and killed at the depot of the Chicago and Alton road, in that city, on Saturday night.

The small-pox is raging fearfully at Georgetown, O. Business of every description is almost entirely suspended. Schools in and around town have closed, and people from the country will not venture inside the corporation. Gregory Peri has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Michael Ready at Chicago. A colored boy named Frank Roberts was arrested in Indianapolis on Saturday night while attempting to set fire to the Metropolitan Theater. A young lady of Monroeville, Ind., who knows how to gauge the means of newspaper men, has brought a breach of promise suit against one of the editors of a Fort Wayne journal for \$11.75. Fernando Styre, a farmer of Blue Mounds, Wis., committed suicide on Monday last by hanging himself in his barn. Temporary insanity was the cause of the act. The peat marsh near Owatonna, Minn., which took fire Oct. 8, is still burning.

T. VAN WIE, a young man 18 years old, committed suicide near Madison, Wis., on Wednesday, by taking ratsbane. The Board of Trade and City Council of La Crosse, Wis., have raised \$200,000 for a bonus for the location of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad depot in that city. A train on the Cleveland and Columbus road ran into a wagon containing ten persons, at a crossing in Cincinnati on Wednesday night, instantly killing a Miss Bradley and severely injuring two others. The opening of the Toledo and Saginaw railway was celebrated at Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday. One hundred mechanics were thrown out of employment by the burning of Constock & Co.'s foundry, at Quincy, Ill., on Wednesday.

At Chicago, on Thursday, Andrew J. Perret was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife in September last. Joseph Derry, while digging a well at Hamilton, Ohio, on Wednesday, was killed by a bucket of mud falling on him. Wm. McLaughlin and a man named FitzMorris were frozen to death in an unfinished shanty at Chicago on Thursday night. It is supposed they were intoxicated. McLaughlin leaves four motherless children.

RAILROAD accidents on Friday: A passenger train was thrown down an embankment twenty feet high, near Burlington, Ind.; the conductor, engineer and fireman were killed and a number of passengers injured. On the Des Moines Valley railroad, near Summit Station, Iowa, a train was thrown from the track, and a passenger car, the sleeping and baggage cars, and one freight car were burned; several passengers were injured, but none fatally. A passenger train on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis junction railroad was thrown from the track near Harrison, Ind., and the conductor and engineer killed, and twelve or fifteen passengers

injured, some quite seriously, but none fatally, it is believed. A broken rail was the cause in all three instances. A German named Chas. Kotz was instantly killed on Friday morning in the Michigan car-works, at Detroit, by getting caught in a belt. His body was horribly mangled. The Phoenix mill, in Lacon, Ill., burned on Friday morning. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$11,000. On Friday, the residence of Mrs. John Corby, at St. Joseph, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire. The house was one of the finest in the city, and was worth \$15,000, while the contents in furniture, carpets, etc., will make the whole amount \$20,000. Beaver, Miller & Co.'s chair factory, together with several barns and one dwelling house, were destroyed by fire at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Friday. Loss, \$30,000; insured, \$9,000. Daniel D. Driscoll, an eminent criminal lawyer of Chicago, died in that city on Thursday. Mrs. Mary H. Bulkley dropped dead at the door of a neighbor's house in Chicago, on Friday. Heart disease was supposed to be the cause.

The South.

A LETTER from Atlanta, Ga., states that a resolution was recently adopted by the State Senate, declaring that the people of that State have no idea of demanding remuneration for the loss of slaves by the rebellion. This virtually kills a prior resolution that the General Government should reimburse the people for their loss. Resolutions were passed in the South Carolina house on Monday, impeaching Gov. Scott and Treasurer Parker, for manufacturing \$6,000,000 in fraudulent State bonds.

SEWARD is nominated for Vice President by a Tallahassee, Florida, paper. Hon. T. C. McCreery, late United States Senator from Kentucky, has been nominated to succeed Hon. Garrett Davis. Enoch Riley and John C. Cotton, old residents of Pineville, Monroe county, Alabama, had a quarrel recently, and settled it with shot guns, according to the code. Both were killed at the first fire.

JESSE GRANT, father of the President, was stricken with paralysis at 1 p. m. on Wednesday, at the Covington, Ky., Post Office. He fell to the floor, and remained insensible for one hour, after which he was removed to his residence. In the evening he had so far recovered as to be able to sit up a little. He is seventy-six years old. The report that a mob of negroes had taken John H. Saunders, Jasper Dugan, and Curtis Garrett from the jail at Lake City, Ark., where they were confined for the murder of a negro, is confirmed. After killing the prisoners the mob took possession of the town, which they still held at last accounts, and many citizens had fled for safety.

A VERITABLE sea-saw, eighteen feet in length, rambled into the grassy streets of St. Augustine, Fla., a few days since. The total indebtedness of the State of Louisiana is upward of \$41,000,000. On Wednesday T. C. McCreery was elected Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Garrett Davis. The Virginia Senate, on Wednesday, unanimously passed a resolution requesting Congress to pass a general amnesty bill. In the South Carolina Legislature, on Thursday, the Governor's friends tried to force a vote on impeachment, but were defeated. This is regarded as a victory for the impeachers.

A GREENADA, Miss., special says Frank Mays, colored, was hung there on Friday for the murder of his wife with rat poison last April. He had been respited twice by Governor Alcorn.

Washington.

The wool crop of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870, according to the census returns, amounted to 101,284,678 pounds, including 47,020,647 from the Northwestern States. A private letter from San Domingo says the two years' lease of the bay of Samana having expired, the United States flag has been hauled down.

At his own request, and by direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster General, is retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the list of retired officers of the grade to which he now belongs. Daniel W. Mann, of Illinois, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue in that State, vice B. J. Sweet, appointed First Deputy Commissioner, and has taken the oath of office.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified Assessors of Internal Revenue that the commission of all surveyors for distillers is revoked, to take effect on the 21st inst. The Commissioner will designate Assistant Assessors to perform all the duties heretofore performed by surveyors.

LATE advices from officers in charge of the Apache Indians state that one-half of these Indians have come into the different camps, and are now at peace. Society gossip has it that the once and jolly Secretary of the Navy is to marry the dashing widow Aulick, widow of the late Commodore.

Foreign.

THE FRENCH bark Costa Rica was run into on Sunday night by an unknown vessel, off the Isle of Wight, and sunk, carrying down seventeen of the crew. The unknown vessel hurried off and made no attempt to render assistance. A public rejoicing took place at Windsor on Monday, over the convalescence of the Prince of Wales. A number of oxen and sheep were roasted, by order of the town authorities, and a general feast was held, to which the poor and many other persons were invited. The Commissioners for the arbitration of the Alabama claims held a formal meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, on Monday. Count Zlopis, the Italian member of the board, was chosen President, and the Commission adjourned until the 15th of June. A Havana letter to the Herald states that a visit to the grave of Castanon, which is alleged to have been desecrated by the students who were brutally shot by volunteers, reveals the fact that no desecration whatever has been made. The glass covering of the niche is not broken, as was stated by the Spaniards, and everything about the graves is in good order, never having been disturbed. Mail advices from India state that the river Gaurati rapidly rose, on the night of Sept. 15, and overflowed its banks, the flood lasting three days and nights, and swept away 3,000 houses in the city and vicinity of Jounpur, rendering 10,000 people homeless.

The London Times of Tuesday publishes a conservative leader on the subject of the meeting of the Geneva commission of arbitration, in which it thanks President Grant for having materially contributed to encourage a feeling of brotherhood among the nations. A meeting of the Erie Railroad Stockholders' Protection Society was held in London on Tuesday. Raphael presided, and in the course of some remarks said the present organization cannot long survive the fall of its twin sister, the Tammany Ring. An avowed object of the Republican Legislature of New York, he said, is to break up the present management of the Erie railroad. Raphael warned the stockholders against making any compromise whatever with Fish and Gould. The French Government refuses to sell the crown jewels to private parties. The Russian Academy of Sciences has elected Gen. Von Moltke an honorary member. A Madrid letter states that Gen. Siskles received secret orders to return to Washington for consultation on important state matters. At Berlin, on the 18th, Minister Bancroft delivered to the Emperor of Germany, who is the abject of the admiration of the men of the American Government with regard to the

northwestern boundary question. The press of Lisbon show much anxiety over the largely-increased emigration of workmen to the United States, and recommend remedial measures. The Sublime Porte and the Khedive of Egypt have refused the purchase of the Suez Canal, which is now offered for sale.

ENGLISH journals, while expressing no opinion as to the merits of the case, regret the difficulty into which the American Minister, Schenck, has fallen, and cite as precedents the cases of other Ambassadors, notably that of Duke Saldanha who, while Minister from Portugal to a foreign power, was permitted to engage in private speculations. Queen Victoria has received the congratulations of the President of the French Republic on the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness. John C. Heenan, who is in London, pronounces as untrue the charges published in New York, implicating him in the voucher robbery. He threatens the news company which called the report with a libel suit. A denunciation of French press agents has been issued on the part of the Times, who received them with affability, and promised that religious equality should be maintained. The work of trying Communist prisoners is progressing in France as fast as possible, and additional courts are to be created, the more rapaciously to dispose of the remaining cases. The American official organ of the Russian Government, announces the removal of Minister Cateaway from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the good relations existing between Russia and the United States. An imperial ukase compels the use of the Russian language in all schools. Baron von Arnim, German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatens to seize the Austrian budget, which she has been assuring who in France, who are neighboring provinces are delivered up to the German officers by the French authorities, and declares that unless these horrible outrages cease, the army of occupation shall be increased, and the expenses and burden of its support, which fall on France, doubled.

It was the British ship Windsor Castle which ran down the French bark Costa Rica. Her officers deny that they heard cries of distress from the Costa Rica. The steamer Delaware, which sailed this week from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost on Wednesday off the Scilly Islands. All on board are supposed to have perished. Count Von Beust presented his credentials as English Ambassador from Austria at Windsor Castle on Thursday. Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived at Southampton from Spain. The Mexican official organ of the Russian Government, announces the removal of Minister Cateaway from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the good relations existing between Russia and the United States.

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The Woodford (Ky.) Weekly has the following singular story: A young lady named Miss Nellie Stay was tried before Judge George on the 27th instant for lunacy. There was no evidence showing her to be a lunatic, but her own statements clearly showed her to be a monomaniac. She seemed to be firmly under the impression that she was married to Mr. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, in March last, in Lexington; and again she would say that she had been told that she was the child of Mr. Alexander, and that her true name was Nellie Alexander. We did not learn which of the Alexanders she claimed to descend from, but she seemed to think that the late R. A. Alexander had left her a fortune, and asked to use his will. Upon other subjects she spoke rationally and intelligently, and gave a very connected account of her life. She was partly raised and educated at the Orphan School at Midway and taught school recently in the neighborhood of Spring Station. The only relative she has that is known is a half brother in Louisville. She seemed to be very well educated and accustomed to refined society; appears to be delicate, of nervous temperament, and is prepossessing in appearance. The jury in the case found her a lunatic within the last year; was about twenty-three years of age, and had no estate.

Proceedings in Congress. The Senate on Monday, the 18th, passed the House bill in relation to steam boilers used on the Mississippi river. The remainder of the session was taken up by discussion on the appointment of a Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment. In the House, same day, Mr. Hoar offered a resolution sympathizing "with all efforts to establish self-government and republican institutions, and with the families and friends of the soldiers who have their lives, either in the field, on the scaffold, or elsewhere in the cause of civil liberty." Unanimously adopted. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill declaring women entitled to the suffrage under the Fourteenth constitutional amendment, but the House adjourned without action upon it.

The Senate, on Tuesday, passed the House bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for public buildings in Chicago. Mr. Sumner gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the constitution providing that the President shall be ineligible for re-election.

On motion of Mr. Schurz, the President was requested to give information as to the relations of the United States with Spain, concerning her treatment of Americans in Cuba. Also the instructions to our naval commanders in Cuban waters for the purpose stated in the President's message. Mr. Schurz's resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the charges in reference to the general-order business in the New York Custom House was adopted. Mr. Pool, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment.

The House, on Tuesday, a resolution for an investigation by the Banking Committee of the recent failure of national banks was adopted. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the case of a student of the Geneva Arbitration. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to give information as to the amount of 5-20 bonds redeemed. A message from the President relative to Civil Service Reform was read and referred. The Senate amendments to the bill for the Chicago Custom House were concurred in. Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations reported the bill appropriating \$27,840 to supply the deficiencies in the expenses of the Ku-Klux Committee. In reply to Mr. Eldridge, he stated the total cost of the committee to be \$69,807, exclusive of printing. The report fills seven volumes, making about 6,000 pages. An amendment was adopted that an itemized account of the committee's expenses be printed in the Globe. The bill then passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 20th, the appropriation of \$250,000 for the expenses of the Geneva Commission, and one of \$60,000 for the mixed Commission expenses at Washington, were passed. Fifteen thousand copies of the report of the Civil Service Commission and its accompanying Message were ordered printed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Retrenchment to sit in the city of New York, and authorizing its sub-committee to administer oaths and take testimony. Mr. Sumner called up his resolution, asking information about United States naval vessels sent to San Domingo, and it was passed without opposition. The General Amnesty bill was discussed during the remainder of the session without action.

In the House, same day, the select Committee on Civil Service was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the removal of the steamers by the people. The Post-Route bill passed. Mr. Gallegas, Delegate from New Mexico, was sworn

in. Mr. Hoar's Labor bill, after various amendments had been proposed and rejected, was passed. The title reads as follows: "A bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of wages and the hours of labor and the division of the profits between labor and capital in the United States." It provides that there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of seven persons, who shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, and who shall be selected from civil life, solely with reference to their character and capacity for an honest and impartial investigation, who shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of their appointment, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who shall investigate the subject of wages and the hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and the capitalist, and the social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by the existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and the currency. Said Commissioners shall be appointed irrespective of political or partisan considerations, and from civil life. That said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each, and shall be authorized to employ a clerk, and shall report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

In the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid on account of the lease of Samana Bay, if so, by whom and out of what fund; if paid by private individuals, to report their names, business, and the inducements to this; whether they were interested in land grants or other speculations in Domingo, and whether there had been any understanding that the United States would refund such moneys. The House Amnesty bill was taken up and various amendments discussed and rejected. Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Civil Rights bill, limiting the term of office to one term, was lost by a vote of 29 to 39. Senate adjourned to January 8th.

The House, on the 21st, went into Committee of the Whole for general debate on the state of the Union. Few of the members were present, most having gone home. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, made a speech in favor of general amnesty, which was characterized by his colleague, Mr. Burnett, as so monstrous in sentiment and so extraordinary that every representative from Missouri was bound to repudiate it. A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling for information about Cuban matters. Adjourned until the 8th of January.

Strange Delusion. The Woodford (Ky.) Weekly has the following singular story: A young lady named Miss Nellie Stay was tried before Judge George on the 27th instant for lunacy. There was no evidence showing her to be a lunatic, but her own statements clearly showed her to be a monomaniac. She seemed to be firmly under the impression that she was married to Mr. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, in March last, in Lexington; and again she would say that she had been told that she was the child of Mr. Alexander, and that her true name was Nellie Alexander. We did not learn which of the Alexanders she claimed to descend from, but she seemed to think that the late R. A. Alexander had left her a fortune, and asked to use his will. Upon other subjects she spoke rationally and intelligently, and gave a very connected account of her life. She was partly raised and educated at the Orphan School at Midway and taught school recently in the neighborhood of Spring Station. The only relative she has that is known is a half brother in Louisville. She seemed to be very well educated and accustomed to refined society; appears to be delicate, of nervous temperament, and is prepossessing in appearance. The jury in the case found her a lunatic within the last year; was about twenty-three years of age, and had no estate.

Traveling Stones. Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous traveling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an iron nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling toward a common centre, and there huddle up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remains motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but a bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter, and it is in these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore.

Petroleum as Fuel. The day when petroleum will be used as a fuel for locomotives appears near at hand. An experiment recently made at West Philadelphia was productive of results which have the outlook of practicability and economy. Fire started at 11 o'clock; oil placed in the generator 11:05; steam let into the cylinder 11:31, with a pressure of ten pounds, rising to 80 at 11:43 and 100 at 11:46. The amount of oil at starting was 36 gallons, ten of which was consumed in raising the steam to 100 pounds. Experiments were continued more than two hours, leaving three and a half gallons of oil. In this case there was manifest quite a saving over coal, and steam raised much quicker. Further experiments are to be made soon on a larger scale. If successful we see no reason why petroleum cannot be used for stationary boilers as well. Coal is becoming expensive; as there is now a loss of more than 50 per cent, in its use, a substitute must be found. The utilization of heat, as developed in the combustion of coal for all purposes, is now a pressing problem, and is daily coming home to all consumers. Our cooking stoves are as wasteful of heat as steam boilers, and some invention must soon come in to stop such a waste.

The Abuses of the Civil Service. From the Boston Advertiser. The members of Congress cannot mistake the temper of the people, or be ignorant that they are in earnest when they demand a general and immediate correction of whatever abuses they perceive to exist, and a searching investigation to discover if there are other abuses that have not yet come to the light. That there are such evils to be remedied no one denies; that the Republican party is not responsible for the admission of many of them into our system is true beyond dispute. It has nevertheless become the duty of the Republican party to correct them, because it will be responsible if any remediable abuses are suffered to exist. Hitherto matters that were regarded as of more vital consequence have pressed for consideration. These great issues are now determined and out of the way. The political theories of the Republican party are established and settled. The reformation of means and appliances is the duty next in order, and its thorough performance is the first desire of the great body of the people who love their country, respect the laws, and pay the taxes, irrespective of their party attachments. They are watching the proceedings of Congress with keen expectation, and the course of their immediate Representatives with intelligent and critical interest. There are doubtless plausible partisans of every abuse that is an object of popular condemnation. Such persons will shrewdly attempt to complicate the issue, and to kill measures of reform by critical kindness. But the people look for sincere and thorough work, and such, we are glad to believe, they are likely to secure.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel, under the stirring caption of "Sound the Tocsin," details the particulars of a plot to "blot out State lines, and to make Grant and his descendants perpetual rulers of the nation." The whole thing rests upon a supposed invitation to the

The Chances of Grant. The London Times, in its issue of Nov. 24, remarking on the certainty expressed in America of the re-election of General Grant, believes that if the truth be searched out it will be found that it is we who have made General Grant's re-election secure. The Treaty of Washington is the recent achievement which prevents all successful opposition to his claims. The President was elected in 1868 because he had restored the unity of the nation. He will be elected in 1872 because he has reconciled the United States with the United Kingdom. In consenting to send the Alabama Commission to Washington, and in ratifying the treaty drawn up between them and the American negotiators, we sealed Gen. Grant's term of office for four more years. Of course, England did it with no such motive, and can take no credit for the result; but it may be well pleased that a treaty which has disposed of all the difficulties between the two countries should incidentally have had the additional effect of renewing the term of a President whose term of office has been so beneficial to his country. Gen. Grant's success next autumn is so assured that no Democrat cares to be nominated against him, especially when he remembers that a man once defeated has never in recent times been nominated again. But out of Gen. Grant's abundance might grow this possibility of danger. It is remote, but must be considered. A Republican of another type—a Republican, for instance, who made free trade the broadest plank in his platform—might be brought forward against him, and would secure all the Democratic votes, in addition to the votes of the members of his own party. When it is remembered that the election of the President is still twelve months distant, one cannot neglect contingencies which are at present most improbable; but, at this moment Gen. Grant is the first favorite of the Republican party, and there is no second. It might almost seem as if it were possible that a President should be elected without a contest; but this dream no sooner takes shape than it vanishes again, so certain is it that the electoral activity of the great Republic must be roused to the full every fourth year.

Not Dead Yet. We have been imprudent. We have often spoken of the Democratic organization as dead, and we may be the unfortunate party to whom a country paper in Pennsylvania alludes as follows: "Some milky philosophers would have the Democracy surrender their organization and support some hybrid formation excogitated from cunning brains, or some disappointed Radical." This Pennsylvania gentleman is still for war to the knife, and for the knife up to the handle, and he predicts as follows: "In spite of any possible occurrence there will be a Democrat running for President in 1872." Of course, why not? Why not four or five running, if you come to that? Or even more—the more the mournfully merrier—some of them running, some leaping feebly, some hopping desperately, some of them essaying somersaults by the score, and all of them displaying a spasmodic agility like a dead frog under the action of a galvanic battery. Why, there will not have been such an exhibition since the time when the three blind men went to see three cripples run a race. Why should not "the party," we would as an outsider respectfully suggest, have its little and its little victories in its own sweet bosom? The Democratic National Committee will hold a fairly plethoric purse, undoubtedly, and why should it not offer prizes in cash for the largest, the next to the largest "Democratic" minority, and so on in a diminishing series of creditable defeats! This would lead a kind of interest to the election which we suspect it will not possess if things go on as they are going on, or rather if they don't go on at all, as they clearly are not now. Our bitterest opponent, we hope, does not suspect us of loving too well the pastime of hitting out at nothing. With all the kindness which should be felt for an old age "sans everything," we beg the Democrats to "make an effort," and we are ready at any time to stick a pin into them, if it will do any good.—New York Tribune.

The Hannibal Courier states that considerable progress has been made in the preparations for constructing a levee, commencing at a point seven or eight miles above Hannibal, upon the Illinois side, and following the river bank to a distance of over 51 miles from the place of beginning—which great enterprise, when completed, will reclaim for agricultural purposes over 100,000 acres of land now rendered almost useless by reason of the annual overflow of the Mississippi river. It is proposed to construct this levee high enough to exclude the water from the river; in a rise even as high as that in 1851—the highest of which there is any record. The land to be thus reclaimed is probably not worth, in its present condition, over \$5 per acre, upon an average. But reclaimed and devoted to agricultural purposes it will be almost impossible to overestimate its value, since its fertility is inexhaustible, and its productiveness almost unequalled by any tract of soil of equal extent upon the continent. Fifty dollars per acre would be a very low estimate for an average price, while \$100 or even \$200 per acre for those portions located near the market centers would not appear an extravagant estimate.

Not a Satisfactory Experiment. Here is a bit of grotesque humor from New Orleans: Mr. Gray discovered a non-explosive illuminating fluid. To show how safe the compound was, he invited a number of his friends to meet him in his rooms, whither he had brought a barrel of the fluid, which he at once proceeded to stir with a red hot poker. As he went through the roof of his house, accompanied by his friends, he endeavored to explain to his nearest companion de voyage that the particular fluid in the barrel had too much benzine in it; but the gentleman said he had an engagement higher up, and could not wait for the explanation. Mr. Gray continued his ascent till he met Mr. Jones, who informed him there was no necessity for his going higher, as everybody was coming down, so Mr. Gray started back with the party. Mr. Gray's widow offers for sale the secret for the manufacture of the non-explosive fluid at a reduced rate, as she wishes to raise money enough to buy a silver-handled coffin, with a gilt plate, for the late Mr. Gray.

A Slow Train. Artemus Ward, when a young man, once brought up in Cleveland and took up the profession of reporter for one of the papers there. Out that way there was a remarkably slow railroad, and Artemus used to say there was a man, young, buoyant, full of hope, and as light-hearted a convict as could possibly be found, who was going to spend a couple of years in the penitentiary at the other end of the road. He got upon the train and started for his destination. When he arrived there he was so old, decrepid, and changed in appearance that he would not answer the description, and was refused admittance.

The road was a source of great annoyance to Artemus, and one day he remonstrated with the conductor, telling him that the road was an injustice to mankind. "You ought to put the cow-catcher on the other end of the train—there's where all the danger is." "Why so?" said the conductor. "Well, you see, there's no likelihood that you will ever overtake a cow; but what's to hinder a cow from walking in at the rear door and biting the passengers?"

Washington Pastry. A sojourner in Washington sends the following: I am particularly fond of lemon pie and ice-cream for dessert. At a hotel I went on peacefully for a couple of weeks, but always eating lemon pie under a silent protest, for I was a stranger, and did not like to make objections. Finally I called a waiter, and said: "John, I have nothing to say about the ice-cream, but what kind of a pie is this?" "What kind of a pie did you order, sah?" "I ordered lemon pie, but this appears to be dried apple." "Dat's a lemon pie, sah. You know dey has a way of mixin' dried apples in de lemon pie here, sah, to da extent it requires a man of ability to 'stingish 'em apart, sah. De lemon is scuse, you know, and dey has to 'conimize 'em so as to make one lemon do for sixteen pies."

An uncle of George Francis Train, who has plenty of leisure, and whose time hangs heavy on his hands, declares that his nephew is insane, and desires to be appointed to take charge of him.